GRANT'S INDIANA HESSIAN.

Dan Voerhees's Attempt to Sell the Democratic Party.

SELLS HIMSELF, BUT NOT THE PARTY.

Indignant Democratic Denunciations of the Traitor.

He is Openly Accused of Secretly Visiting Grant.

HIS ATTEMPT AT EQUIVOCATION.

"Now go to the White House, and Get Your Pay!"

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- It was generally understood yesterday from Administration sources that Dan Voorhees would pitch into Greeley and the Liberal Republicans generally to-day, during the morning hour, by the way of personal explanation. It puzzled people to see how the champion of spread-eagle oratory would have an opportunity to do this, inasmuch as the only instance in which he has been quoted either for or against the Cincinnati ticket was when he gave to the Associated Press Agent here a copy of a telegram which he had sent to some obscure rural editor in Indiana, and as he in that professed to await the action of the National Democratic Convention before expressing his views, it was certainly difficult to understand how or when he had been misrepresented un-less by himself. But to-day's issue of the local Administration organ supplied him with the text which everybody was wondering where he would find. The following from the organ was certainly opportune for Mr. Voorhees, and very luckily fitted his carefull; -prepared speech : DID VOORHEES HIMSELF INSPIRE THIS ARTICLE?

(D) VOCATIONS HANGED VARIOUS PROPERTY OF THE P

ment to the Administration people that a Daniel had really come to judgment, for the lobbles with Grant men, who by the runeasiness showed plainly that they expected something. They were not disappointed. Daniel opened his mouth and spake, and great are the laudations of the Grantites. He launched laudations of the Grantites. He launched out in a bitter tirade against Greeley, and charged him with being an original secession at and the author of all the woes of the war, with being responsible for all the Ku-Klos legislation and reconstruction measures which had brought a still more directal lided of woes on the South, and, finally, he charged him with being an insane fanatic on the subject of protection, and in favor of robbing the tolling militons of the West to support a favored few in the East. He culogized Grant, and said that the only difference between him and Greeley was that Grant faithfully executed bad laws which Greeley had advocated. ABUSING CREELEY FOR HIS SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

In conclusion, he repeated a portion of Alexander H. Stephens's hat editorial on the buling of Jeff Davis by Greeley, claiming that the action of Grant in foreing Johnson and Stanton to respect the paroles of Josepa Johnson and Stanton Lee was a great deal more magnanimous. He thought if a contrast between Greeley and Grant's conduct toward the South was invited, the latter would profit thereby, and if this old issue about the war was to be raised again in the coming campaign, there could be no doubt of the result. The soldier who led our armies to victory alt. The soldler who led i preserved the Union was far more we the people's support than the man we possible for the seccession of the Sout en railed the cry of "On to Richmond on railed the cry of "On to Richmond

of this was frequently and vociferously

VOORHEES EQUIVOCATES.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said that the tariff question had never been settled by the party, and it did not affect a man's bemocracy to be in favor of protecting the interests of his own people. Mr. Rosaevelt accused Voorhees of holding an interview with Grant, and Voorhees answered that he hadn't crossed the threshold of the White House in three years.

At the conclusion of the speech Mesers, Kerr and Holman of Indiana rose and said they were not down in their colleague's programme. Sam Cox remarked that this late enlargement of amnesty was probably due to the Cincinnati Convention. Every Democratic member on the floor was on his feet to protest against this extraordinary harangue, but the Speaker ruled them all out of order, and they had to content themselves with deep but not loud curses against both Daniel and the Speaker. They all condemn the speech as untimely and uncalled for, and not a few of them do not hesitate to say openly that Mr. Voorhees had sold himself and a few of them do not hesitate to say openly that Mr. Voorhees had sold himself and a few of them do not hesitate to say openly that Mr. Voorhees had sold himself and the Randall asked if he would support the

JOY OF THE CORRUPTIONISTS.

and never votes save when it stotect the interests of some corp-e pay he is.

taken the records can yet be produced which will prove that he not only was in favor of dissolving the Union, but that he actually entered into a conspiracy to divide it into three parts instead of two.

Just after the close of Mr. Voorbees's speech I met a distinguished Virginian who held a position in the War Department of the Confederacy, and I asked him what he thought of Voorbees.

"Well," he replied, "Mr. Voorbees objects to Greeley because he urged the right of the South to secede, and I know if it had not been for me Mr. Voorbees could have been tried and convicted of being a traitor to his country—the North."

victed of being a traitor to instance.

"How is that?" I queried.

"When Richmond was evacuated I saw that the secret records of the War Department were destroyed, and a fortunate thing it was for Mr. Voorhees and some like him that I did so. Should Mr. Voorhees desire to make another personal explanation, I think I can yet furnish him with a few documents which he little dreams are in existence."

SAPPHO.

"Now, Go to the White House and Get your Pay!"

WASHINGTON, May 13.-A great stir was caused in the House to-day by Dan Voorhees, who has been the most rabid of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana, coming out in a bold and bitter raid on Horace Greeley. His conduct seemed to take the Democrats by sur-prise, and when he virtually announced himself for Grant as against Greeley and the Republicans, the galleries, which had been packed by Grant's officeholders, applauded him. Some of the Democrats became very much excited, and for a while it looked like a grand row. Roosevelt Randall, Sherwood, and Speer pelted Voorhees with questions, and though he stood his ground boldly, he was made to feel very soon that he had no sup-port among the body of the Democrats. Not one sustained him in his new departure toward the Presidential camp. When he sat down several Democrats cried out, "Now go to the White House and get your pay." The only effect of Voorhees's speech here has been to exasperate those inclined toward the Liberal camp and make them the more fixed in their determina-tion to oust the nation's robbers.

The Associated Press Report of Voorhees's

Washington, May 13.-Mr. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana delighted the Grant men in the House to-day by his studied and bitter attacks on the Hon. Horace Greeley. Rising to a personal explanation Mr. Voorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph from the Washington Republican to the effect that he was halting and hesitating as to the position he should take on the question of supporting Mr. Greeley; and that as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Mr. Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or esitate. He had not halted or hesitated when he had not more than fourteen Democratic leagues in the House; nor did he now. If he could ever be tempted to abandon the princi-ples of his political life, it might have been then. WILL NOT SUPPORT GREELEY.

As to the nominee of the Cincinnati Conven-tion, whoever believed in the high protective tariff principles of its chief man might support him, but he (Voorhees) would not. Was he ex-pected to support Mr. Greeley because he had been the lifelong champion of doctrines which he (Voorhees) opposed? Was he expected, as a Western man representing a Western laboring Western man representing a Western laboring tonbutthency that was ground down by a high protective tariff monopoly, to support the great champion of protection? Was he expected to support a man who had been the most clamorous advocate in all the land for the Ku-Klux legislation which had desolated the homes of the Southern people? If Mr. Greeley's nomination promised relief to that blasted and down-trodden section, there was not much which he (Voorhees) would not forezo to subserve so holy and so benign a purpose. But Mr. Greeley had been the earnest advocate of the legislation which had paralyzed and prostrated the South; and was that the reason why he should get his supert?

ALGROGIZING FOR GRANT'S USURPATIONS.

ACCUSING GREELEY OF DISUNIONISM.

of Pennsylvania objected that Mr.

A WILD BEAST HUNGRY FOR BLOOD.

And yet, when the Southern people did what this man told them they had the inalicinable right to do, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as he (Greeley) had shouted "On to Richmond." to kill every one of them for doing what he fold them they had the right to do. That was a solemn page of history which could not be reversed. The waters of the ocean could not wash it out. Mortal man could not gainsay it. A Ried Sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. He repeated that Mr. Greeley, after three years of the war, had still held and published the same sentiments, and they still stood unreversed. Was a man fit to be elected to the Presidency who stood committed to the doctrine that whoever desired to dissolve their connection with the Government, had an inalicinable right to do so? That might commend him to some people, but I would not when his subsequent course was called to mind. Some of the highest men of the South had told him (Voorshees), with tears in their eyes, that more than any one thing which satisfied them that they ermment to suit themselves, was the voice of the then victorious. Republican party speaking through its acknowledged organ.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN SUCCESS.

one pay he is.

ORDERES HAS TRINMED BIS SAILS.

NUMBERS HAS TRINMED BIS SAILS.

ORDERES HAS TRINMED BIS SAILS.

Somestion with this speech two of se-sion are significant. He was appender of the committee to investigate manufacturing the print term of his troommenced about that time and dramt business to attend to. The kent to New Orleans and returned, there is do not go to attend to. The kent to New Orleans and returned, the sent to New Orleans and returned to the sample to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired the sample to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not the sample to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt he desired to say, Mr. Voorhees has not town a day from the hourt has a sector of the sample for the more than himself, But there was something which satisfied them that they could have

in prison; but that was too narrow a latform for any party to stand upon. [Laughter.] It would be a most dangerous thing to raise an issue as between the man who put Mr. Davis in Jail and the man who balled him out. It would not be a safe issue; and he implored his southern friends not to make it. It might provoke a comparison which would not be favorable to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Davis had not been helploss. A hundred millions of property at the South had been ready to ball him; and it sometimes seemed to him (Voorhees) that two was merely a piece of restless impertinence on the part of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to offer himself as ball for Mr. Davis. When Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of War. desired and proposed, as he knew to be the fact, to arrest Robt, E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnson, and other prominent Confederate officers, there was but one man who could prevent that thing being done, and that was the present incumbent of the Presidential office. Gen, Grant had stepped forward and told them that those men had given him their parole as soldlers and that parole should be respected. [Applause from the Republican side of the stump and press the claims of Mr. Greeley, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Is vorkness Leacuted with Grant?

Mr. Rooswelt augested that Mr. Voorhees

IS VORHEES LEAGUED WITH GRANT?

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Voorhees had been recently in conference with President Grant. Mr. Voorhees said he had not crossed the

orant.

Mr. Voorhees said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement had uttered a vile calumov.

Mr. Roosevelt said he made the statement on information given to him. He had heard two or three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

information given to him.

three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

Mr. Voorhees—Then the gentleman associates with men who do not tell the truth.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) asked Mr. Voorhees whether he would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if he had received the nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. Voorhees—Judge Davis represents many things in common with my own views.

Mr. Randall—He is a Republican.

Mr. Voorhees—That is not the point. I cannot join a combination which represents nothing that I am for. On great constitutional questions Judge Davis stood in troublesome times where I stood, in behalf of the rights and liberties of the citizens; while such men as Mr. Greeley were burying them into the earth. The strong probabilities are, in my judgment, that if Judge Davis had been presented at Cincinnati he would have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic parity of the country. In that I may be mistaken. I am only stating my own individual opinion. I should have regarded him with very great favor. It is quite a different thing whether I should vote for a Republican who has much in common with my own views, or for one who has nothing at all in common with them.

Mr. Randall—I should not yote for either of

or for the with them.

Mr. Randall—I should not vote for either of them, unless he was endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Voorhees—That is right.

Mr. Randall—And I should vote for either of
them if endorsed by the Democratic Conven-

tion.

THE LIST OF THE BOURBONS.

Mr. Bird (Dem., N. J.) - I would not vote for either of them if he was endorsed.

Mr. Kerr (Dem., Ind.) stated that so far as the statement in the Republican referred to him, it was simply unitrue.

Mr. Niblack (Dem., Ind.) repeated the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of or-Mr. Niblack (Dem., Ind.) repeated the same re-mark, adding that nothing but the power of or-ganization would compel him to vote for Mr. Greeley; but that whenever the Democratle par-ty acted on the question he would yield obedi-ence to its action.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) also repudiated the Republican's article, so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Baltimore Convention.

THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE.

enes at the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union Headquarters Vesterday - Gver Two Thous sand Carpenters on Strike-Probable Suc-

sand Carpenters on Surike—Probable Success of the Movement.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union at Priday evening, the members of this organization, as well as a large number of non-society men, vesterday morning inaugurated a strike or eight hours a day's labor, at \$3.50 per diem. As early as seven o'clock eight hundred menhad assembled at the Union headquarters, Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street.

An organization was effected, with Michael pardy as President, and Messrs, M. D. Power, C. D'Donovan, Thomas White, and Bernard O'Neill, Secretaries." A resolution was adopted to send to minimum the movement. Volunteer committees, consisting of from three to fifty men each, were depatched to various parts of the city.

At ten o'clock fully one thousand men were resent, which number was greatly augmented luring the afternoon, and it is estimated that

Atten o'clock fully one thousand men were present, which number was greatly augmented during the afternoon, and it is estimated that not less than 2,500 or 3,000 persons took an active part in the proceedings of the day.

The strike is a formidable one. For over a year the Union has been preparing for the movement, although not until recently was immediate action contemplated. One of the officers informed a Sux reporter that they had means to resist for twelve months, if no crossary, and that two-blittles, if no three-fourths, of the carpenters of the city were in the movement. The non-society men appeared in such force, clamorous for admission to the Union, that a special meeting was held in the ante-room, and during the day over three hundred were initiated. These were received with the most extravagant demonstrations of enthusiasm by the old members.

Very soon the committees began returning and making reports. Early in the day these were not so encouraging but as the movement seemed to gather strength the carpenter bosses and arms commenced to give in, and the strikers was a lated. The excilement was very great and order was maintained with difficulty.

The reports of men still at work enraged the vast assemblage, and some not-headed fellow would instantly move that a force he sent to clean out the shop, but on second thought when the demonstration of the kind would scriously in demonstration of the kind would scriously in demonstration of the kind would scriously in

belegate -Mr. Precident, I have just be our measurement Union office, where a number of our measurement. I saw a despite to the company which said nity men could be obtained from Boston right y for ten hours and three dollars. We must do thing to head this off, or, if the men come, make need from to New York prices.

Inother committee from Third avenue exalty reported that they had induced the men guit work, when along came a dozen police in and hustled them out into the street. The question was raised whether men who ald get what they asked should stop work til the end of the strike, to which the Chair and that such would be permitted to -Mr. President, I have just come from t

announced that such would be permitted to resume.

A delegation from a Seventieth street shop said that on hearing them the workmen put on their coats and were about following when the boss, Mr. Fountain, rushing in, cried "Fordof's sake don't leave; we will give you eight hours." [Cheers for Fountain.]

A man from the Twenty-first street Hospital building, where a large force is employed, said his delegation was clubbed out by the police. [Groans for the police.]

The united cabinet makers, through Mr. Burns, reported they had resolved to strike for eight hours, and would hold a meeting this evening.

eight hours, and would hold a meeting this evening.

The President said the cabinet makers had voted early in the winter to be governed by the same rules as the carpenters. He rejoiced to see them holding out. The delegate might take back word that the strike was a success. All the heavy bosses had acceded. [Cheers.]

Mr. Thain of 1,112 First avenue appeared to inform the men that his employees need only work eight hours. The meeting gave this gentleman three hearty cheers.

During the day at least a dozen bosses and

During the day at least a dozen bosses and milders came personally to the meeting to say hat they considered the demands of the une ust, and signified their intentions of complying

whether he would support the candidate be defined bemocratic National Convention at Bailer, whoever that candidate might be.
Voorhees replied that he was not in the tof voting against Democratic nominate. He believed that the gentleman himself dhave some difficulty in answering his own tion. (Laughter.) But he did not despair to seem this position was in favor of standive the principles of his party, and he would for the man who represented those principles of his party, and he would for the man who represented those principles of a man who spoke of the Democratic now had the more Convention would do; but he could note for a man who spoke of the Democratic now had the head to be declared to the men. The builders, however, held out more unitedly, and ask time for consideration. It is confidently expected by the men that all demands will specify the granted, and the strike of short duration. The boss carpenters held a secret meeting at the Mechanics' and Trader's Exchange, Fark blace, vesterday afternoon. A delegation from the Carpenters' Union was denied admission, on the ground that the meeting was informat. It was agreed to accept the eight hour movement, but to pay at the rate of thirty-five cents an hour, or \$2.90 per day, instead of \$4.50, which the Union demands. They have a formal meeting wednesday night.

The Union men's meeting was continued all day yesterday and until a late hour last evening. It will be continued to do un more unitedly, and ask time for consideration. It is confidently expected by the men that all demands will specify the granted, and the strike of short duration. The boss carpenters held a secret meeting ask time for consideration. It is confidently expected by the men that all demands will specify by

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

Campaign. Honest old Horace passed yesterday very quietly. He remained in strict seclusion at the residence of Mr. Johnson all day, and in the evening visited the Union League Club. He only remained there a short time, and then returned home. He has not visited the Tribune office since Friday.

An extra force of clerks was engaged all day

in opening and reading the multitude of con-gratulatory letters which continue to be sent to Dr. Greeley. Daily their number increases, until the aggregate already received counts up many thousands. They are at once forwarded to the State Committee of the Liberal Republicans, of which General John Cochrane of this city is Chairman and the Hon. Alfred Wilkinson of Syracuse Secretary. These gentlemen have since the Cincinnati nominations been busily engaged in organizing for the coming campaign, when Dr. Greeley is to sweep the country and be elected President. They meet the Sage of Chappaqua every day at his residence, and consult with him as to the best plan for conducting the approaching campalgn.

The majority of the letters sent to Dr. Greeley from all parts of the county, give cheering ac-counts of the organization of Greeley campaign clubs in every State and county from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the State Committee of the Liberal Republicans will meet at the Astor House, when measures will be taken to effect permanent organizations throughout the country in the interest of the Sage of Chappaqua.

THE LAST REBEL YELL.

Whoe-hoop for Horace! I'm a rale old Reb, with but one leg left, And I'm 'fraid I cannot raise as loud a yell As when I followed Jackson through the Blue Ridge cleft, Or stormed in the ruins of Fort Hell.

But the old yell comes, Though silent are the drums: Whoo-hoop! (Gray column in the van!) For the first of the Yanks Who, after we broke ranks, Behaved like an Uncle and a Man

We saw his white hat like the color of truce, Stand up with old Jeff, and for a traitor sign. We saw how it brought him but spite and abu As he poured in our wounds oil and wine.

But the good deeds tell— Once more the rebel yell: Whoo-hoop! (Gray column in the van D Who, after we broke ranks, Behaved like an Uncle and a Man!

We don't know you folks in that frosty North-To the Democrats in vain we appealed: The carpet-bagger still is a snoozing on Like the lizard on the old battle field.

There is one we trust-Horace Greeley, the just! Whoo-hoop! (Gray column in the van!) For the first of the Yanks. Who, after we broke ranks,

Behaved like an Uncle and a Man! Our vote is our own; we'll be cheated no more! Gamble you in old parties who've nothing to

Friend Horace, the farmer! our Southland re-

And this last rebel yell be the sign of the truce And the old yell comes.

Whoo-boon! (Gray column in the van!) For the first of the Yanks Who, after we broke ranks.

Rebayed like an Uncle and a Man !

at Democratic Authority Gives Advice

It is next to certain that no Democrat will be presented for the Presidency in this contest. We cannot think of one eminent Democrat who would ask for, or even accept a nomination at Baltimore. The act would make him responsible for the inevitable reflection of Grant and the continued ascendency of Radicalism; and the most popular and trusted man in the party may well quall before the stern reck-oning that would follow such an event. The Cincinnati ticket offers to us all the conditions that any possible subdivision of the contest car be made to yield, and, indeed, all that we can ensonably ask for. It offers to us the certaint while a third ticket offers us nothing more than a continuation of the evils which we are now

The campaign is fast drifting beyond the control of the party managers on all sides. It widens and deepens, like a crevasse in the Misit; now ten thousand could not. It will over whelm the Conventions that meet to oppose it And it will bear enward into the Presidential chair the largest-hearted, kindest-souled, and

Nominated by the People.

Nominated by the People.

From the spirat of the Times.

There was no reason in sight why Charles Francis Adams, with his aristocratic inclinations and freezing scholarship, should be selected to champion a popular emotion or to represent a party so terribly in carnest as the Liberal Republicans—especially in face of the declaration of his letter of the 24th of April, that he was entirely "isolated from all political associations." In addition to these obvious incongruities it was decidedly against Mr. Adams's chances that two of his family had been Presidents before him, with a fourth busily in training, who had been haptized for the succession under the patronymic of John Quiney. With these facts in view, it was freely said that if the Conventions should take Mr. Adams, it might as well decide in favor of primogeniture and entail, and likewise declare for family succession. It was generally feit that the choice of a man of such characteristics and surroundings would not only be out of sympathy with an ardent, popular, and progressive movement, but that the mere fact of the country being obliged to go three times in its short political history to the fountain of a single State for a Chief Magistrate, would reflect but little credit upon the intellectual resources of a republic. We are thus special in giving the character of Mr. Adams's candidacy, in order to justify our statement that, notwithstanding the largeness of his vote during the first five builots, he never had a chance for the nomination from the start. His position was carefully worked up, but it was entirely artificial, and when it collapsed it caused no surprise to the bulk of the Connecticut and Massachusetts delegations, but like the Democrats who engineered him, they were chiefly of the silk-stocking stamp—gentlemen who desire to establish an aristocratic, long-haired, long-eared. King Charles court at washington, and who, having had some experience in training candidates, feel it to be due to their wealth and position to have a President who

THE CHAPFAQUA FARMER.

THE FIGHT FOR HONEST HOLACE OF WESTCHESTER.

Dr. Greeley's Movements—He Keeps Out of the Tribune Office—The Avalanche of Congretation of the Compaign.

Camdidates, all of whom deserved well at their hands, prevented his nomination on the first ballot. Mr. Greeley's nomination was no surprise to the people, for they ordered it, and it matters not what the politicians or partyrings may do in the way either of endorsement or repudiation (passive or active), the people intend to stand by him. The unmistakable response which is now pealing from all parts of the Country, particularly from the entire South, and conspicuouly from the Irish and Germans, deprives us of all uneasiness upon this subject.

A Rocky Mountain Democrat's War Whoop.

From the Denver (Col.) Heraid.

Hurrah for Horace Greeley and Gratz
Brown, or any other men to beat that greedy
gump by the name of Grant! Alongside of old
honest Horace such a narrow-guage mind as
Grant's won't have the veriest ghost of a chance
among the mass of conservative Democrats and
Republicans throughout the country, clean from
Maine to the Mexican line.

The nomination is the best and strongest that
could have been made under all the circumstances. The brains of the old Republican party
are with it, and the bulk of the Democracy will
be with it too. There will be a new (and a
squarer) deal all round, and the Lord be thanked.
Even in Colorado we shall see the old, iniquitous
Augean stables cleaned out, and a pentecostal
change in the public soul throughout the Territory.

Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.

Sin: I have often wondered how political partisanship could have so much influence on a people so eminently wise and thoughtful as the Americans, or why they should care whether they obtained wise laws and an economical Government from one party or the other; and in speaking thus I include myself, for I never voted any but the Democratic ticket. In the campaign which the country is entering into, the question for each citizen to consider is, not what is best for the party, but what is best for the whole people. This theory will not suit the professional politician, because his bread and butter depend on the success of the party; but what interest have I, an independent citizen, in the Democratic party if they nominate a corrupt intriguer who would prostitute his office to personal ends; or what interest have I in the Republican party if they nominate Grant, who cares less for the duties and responsibilities of his office than he does for horseracing, visiting watering-places, and procuring offices for relatives. What the people want in the selection of chief magistrate is a good platform, the principles of which will be carried out by an honest man, and have we not those in the Cincinnati platform and nominee? The bitterest opponents of the Liberal movement do not question the wisdom of the platform or the uprightness of Mr. Greeley. Let us, then, have honest Horace Greeley at the head of the nation, and corruption, swindling, bribe-taking, and present-taking in high places will no longer make Americans blush for the Republic, J. K. for I never voted any but the Democratic ticket.

An Honest Man for President.

SIR: If the citizens of the United States wish to elect an honest man for President, let them at the next Presidential election vote for Dr. Horace Greeley. FIFTEENTH WARD DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Greeley's Figure in the Clouds.

Sin: While riding in a Fort Hamilton car, about 6¼ o'clock last evening. I witnessed what might be called a good omen in favor of Dr. Greeley's election as President. And inasbr. Greecy's election as President. And inas-much as it was the rays of the sun shining through the clouds, making a good likeness of Dr. Greeley, and in a moment the face changed to that of Franklin. I thought Tite Sun, which shines for all, should announce this fact to the people, for a fact it is, as others saw it besides myself, and it will neave the people to draw their own inferences. BROOKLYN, May 12, 1872.

A Greeley Club in Brooklyn.

The Liberal Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, last night, organized a Greeley and Brown Club, and put their association in working order. For President they chose Mr. G. H. Preuss, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention; for Secretaries, J. W. G. Hall and Benj. F. Clark; Treasurer, Francis Juif; Committee on Enrollment, J. E. Hinds, Fritz Freetag, Herman Lreuger, Col. James Walsh, and Alex. Weitzhah.

A Greeley Club in White Plains.

An organization known as the Westchester County Greeley Campaign Club has been ing is President, Professor P. Sanford Miller is Secretary, and the Hon. E. G. Sutherland is Treasurer. All favoring Mr. Greeley's election are invited to join. Headquarters are at the Nelson House.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS' CHOICE.

An Fawritten Part of the Bistory of the Convention-Why Irishmen Demanded the

Nomination of Dr. Greeley. From a conversation with Mr. James J. Rogers, Chairman of the National Convention of the Irish-American League, a Sun reporter learned the following interesting facts relative

This Convention was assembled in Cincinnati at the same time with the Liberal Republican Convention. Every State and Territory in the Union was represented by delegates. When the that a great power was at work to secure the representation in the nominating convention

we were opposed to Adams, and asked for the nomination of any other man, though he expressed a preference for Horace Greeley. Capt. John McCafferty of Kansas City was the first to begin the good fight. At a meeting of the Missouri delegation he introduced the following:

were to insure his detect anomal be set convention.

These resolutions created a storm. The press f the city gave them editorial prominence our action was closely watched. We held ou essions with closed doors. Further than the water determined to carry out the resolution of the conventions were determined to carry out the resolution.

Our strength, said Mr. Rogers, is great in every State. We have leagues organized in every county. Mr. Rogers visited a number of the Western cities and gives it as his opinion that Dr. Greeley will be the next President, the great West being earnest in his support. He said the negroes are waiting for Senator Sunner to take a stand.

Mr. Rogers lives in Williamsburgh, is an American by birth, but a hearty lover of the country of his fathers. He is a Republican, but not an office holder. He believes in the right of every one to enjoy freedom and be untrammelled in the pursuit of happiness.

Sunday School Anniversaries. At 2 P. M. to-day the children of the various Evangelical schools will assemble and hear addresses from prominent clergymen, and then return to their rooms and partake of refreshments. This evening a the church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ormiston and Dr. Eddy of Washington. There will be singing by Pnilip Pnilips, the chant choir, and a choir of fifty children.

Yesterday morning a man wrapped in blankets saturated with carbolic acid, stalked into the office of the Sanitary Inspector. He was evidently in the last AN EAST SIDE TRAGEDY.

Police Officer Murdered by a Rag-Picker The latter Armed with a Butcher's Cleaver -The Officer's Head Split Open.

In the rear of 11914 Willett street is five-story brick tenement-house which is occupied by not less than twenty families of all nationalities. On the second floor, in a dingy and scantily furnished back room, live Adolph Laible, a Ger

man rag-picker, and his wife. Laible is a powerful, brutish looking man, about 39 years old, while his wife is weak, and delicate, and small of stature. For some time past Laible and his wife have lived very unhappily, and he has been arrested more than once for beating her. A CALL FOR HELP. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Officer Finnegan, of the Union Market station, heard

loud cries for assistance issuing from their room. The officer mounted the stairs, but arriving at the door of the room found it secured against him. He knocked several times and demanded that the door be opened; but his orders were disregarded. Then he descended to the street and rapped for assistance. Officer John Leslie answered the summons,

and the two then tried to get into the room from which the woman's cries for mercy were still heard. Finding that they could not get in by the door, Officer Leslie mounted a small shed and clambered in at a window which led into the hall on which Laible's room was located.

Just as the officer got into the hall, he saw the woman rush from the room, closely pursued by her husband, who was armed with a sharp three-pound cleaver, such as is used by butchers. He was frothing at the mouth with rage. Leslie made for the infuriated man, with the intention of disarming him. Laible seeing that he was foiled in his purpose of murdering his wife, then turned his attention to the officer. As Leslie advanced upon him, Laible made for him with the cleaver, and dealth him a fearful blow on the head with the sharp edge of the cleaver. The brave officer, although grievously wounded, with the blood spouting from his wound, closed with the murderer. Drawing his locust, he struck him four successive blows on the head, using the little remaining strength he had left. The olows were luckily given with sufficient force to prostrate the ruffian. Then the officer sank to the floor insensible. By this time Officer Finnegan had effected an entrance. He procured assistance and took Laible to the police station.

A GHASTLY WOUND. THE MURDER.

trance. He procured assistance and took Lable to the police station.

A GHASTLY WOUND.

Then he returned with a stretcher, and Officer Lesile was taken to the police station. Dr. Moses Waterman was summoned. It was then asceptained that the officer had received his death wound. The cleaver had cut through his skull and penetrated the brain. calling a terrible and gnastly wound, from which the surgeon said he could not possibly recover.

Laible's injuries were merely superficial scalp wounds, but sufficiently severe to necessitate his removal to the hospital, where he was sent as a prisoner. Officer Leshe was conveyed to Bellevue in an insensible and dying condition.

Capt. Murphy says that Lesile was the best and most reliable officer of his command. He represents him as a strictly temperate man, about 26 years old, and the sole support of an aged and widowed mother. The old mother visited her son at the hospital last night, and her cries of distress at his untimely fate were truly heartrending.

THE DOOM OF GRANT.

Orrin S. Ferry to be Re-elected Senator from Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13,-The Demo cratic members of the Legislature, in caucus this evening at New Haven, nominated O. S. Ferry for Senator.

Senator Caldwell and the Leavenworth Bul

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 13.—In the suit between Senator Caldwell and Mr. Burke, editor of the Bulletin, in the District Court to-day, three witnesse hff recent Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northweste Railroad imbrogilo with the city of Loavenworth by paying the Bulletin \$2,000.

It was proved that Caldwell paid the Bulletin \$4,000 to support his election to the United States Senate, and he Caldwell power briggs suit to recover this money. The evidence is very damaging to Caldwell.

The Spanish Government Asks for Power to

Raise 40,600 Fresh Troops.

Paris, May 13.—Reports have been received om Carlist sources that the insurgents have occupie ilbao; that Don Carlos has entered Biscay, and that e Carlists claim to be masters of the three Basqu An important engagement is expected in Biscay.

Mapure, May 13.—The Government asks the Corte

A Philadelphia Crop of Murders. PHILADELPHIA, May 13 .- An affray occurred

on Mount Vernon street to-day between Patrick McShay and Michael Hussey, resulting from a dispute about 25 cents. Policeman Easton interfered, and was knocked down

is supposed, a fatai wound.

At the lager beer saloon of Mr. Hongerbuhler this afternoon a party of Germans became quarrelsome, and the proprietor of the saloon expelled them. They returned, broke in the door, and assailed lungerbuhler. His wife interfered with a child in her arms and was knocked down. Hungerbuhler drew a pistol and first three shots. Juo. Raisch, one of the issailants, was killed. Another man was slightly wounded. Hungerbuhler is now in custody. is supposed, a fatar wound.

Punishing a Standerer.

Gen. John Ramsey was yesterday arrested in lersey City, charged with assaulting J. W. Hawkshurst noved because of standerous assertions made against jis wife. On going to a new boarding house he was followed by the father and brother of Hawkshirst wife, who renewed the assertions against the character of the General's wife to their new landlady and fellow boarders. The General attacked Hawkshirst while at the dinner table, and in furn was attacked with a carving suife and fork, the latter of which was fastelied in his trim. He was held in \$500 ball to answer.

A Brooklyn Burglary. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars entered Mr. Morrow's dwelling, 28 sixth twenne, Brooklyn. While ransacking his eleeping room.

The Fire in the Mountains.

Kingston, N. Y., May 13.—A fire in the Shaw-angunk Mountains at Port Ben burned over a space two miles in width, destroying 30 cords of wood and an immense quantity of timber. The fire originated in burning over a failow and ran from the base to the top of the mountains. f the inountwins.
It is now burning toward Long Pond, where it is possible to be used to

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, solved that the Committee on Public Works be 41

Judge Leonard's resignation as a member of the Commission of Appeals was announced in that body yesterday. Subsequently he was sworn in by Jodge In-graham as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Cardozo.

Five persons escaped from the Burlington county pail, in Mount Holly, N. J., on Sunday morning. Henry McGaughy, sentenced on Saurday, to two years in the State prison, escaped from the Mindiesex county pail, in New Brunswick, yesterday morning. George M. Brooks qualified yesterday as Judge of Probate for Middleavs court: Mass., and forwarded his resignation as member of Congress from the Seventh District to Gov. Washburg.

GOV. HOFFMAN DECLINES.

A LETTER THAT EXCITES THE TAM MANY SACHEMS.

Declining to be a Member of the Ancient Society-A Manly Letter to Thick-Skulled Politicians-Sheriff Breman's Action. The sachems of Tammany Hall met last

vening in the wigwam for the purpose of installing the new sachems. About 150 members were present, including August Belmont, Augustus schell, John W. Chanler, John Kelly, Miles B. Andrews, Arthur Leary, Judge John M. Barbour, Douglas] Taylor, Judge Shandley and his brother Michael, the dashing William C. Connor, Sheriff Brennan, Joel Stevens, Warden Tracey, Charles W. Haywell, Tom Dunlap, James B. Nicholson, John Newman, commonly known as "Ten Per Cent," Judge David Clark, ex-Alderman Irish fom, ex-Chamberlain Bradley, and others.

The meeting was opened by the Grand Sachem, Augustus Schell, who occupied the chair. Mr. Wilson Small acted as Secretary. The Grand Sachem announced that the first business in order would be the installation of the new sachems. "The gentlemen who received the highest number of votes last month," he said, " are invited to the platform." THE INSTALLATION.

The new sachems stepped forward, and Mr. George Roome, the Sagamore, introduced them formally to the Grand Sachem. The latter ther proceeded to the ceremony. He placed in their hands the staff with the red cap of liberty. They held it while he read to them the obliga-tion, to which they pledged themselves solemnly. They repeated every sentence, avowing their determination ever to maintain the interests of the society, and be faithful to their duties as Sachems of the order. The Grand Sachem then placed the gorgeous blue scarfs, trimmined with gold, round their necks. The badge of office was in the centre of the scarfs. The first to be fivested with the emblems of his office was Kelly, then followed Belmont, Chanler, Fox. Andrews, and Connor in rapid succession. When the Treasurer, Arthur Leary, repeated the obligation, he inserted the word "Treasurer" in place of the word "Sachem?" Joel Stevens the word Sagamore, and John D. Newman the word Wiskinkie (doorkeeper).

"Hallo," some one cried, as the latter stepped up to the platform, "Newman is going to be inaugurated."

"Have you got your books with you?" another one asked, amid faughter.

"How he would like to freeze on a \$50 bill now," another exclaimed.

The generous Newman didn't mind these exclamations, and looked exceedingly dignified.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE CHURCH AND GOV, SEY. ests of the society, and be faithful to

LETTERS FROM JUDGE CHURCH AND GOV. SEY.

MOUR.

Mr. Stevens, the Secretary, read a letter from Judge Sanford E. Churca, thanking the Society for the honor they had done him in electing him Sachem. He said that in consequence of the meeting of the Court of Impeachment, it would be impossible for him to be present. He would attend the next meeting in order to be installed. (Applause.)

Mr. Dunlap said that Governor Seymourhad written a letter thanking the Society for his election as Sachem. He was just about to start for Rochester to attend the Convention, and it was therefore impossible for him to be present. He felt highly honored by the election and would attend the next meeting. (Applause.)

A similar letter from Samuel Tiden was read, stafing that his duties at Albany prevented him from attending the meeting.

GOV. HOFFMAN DECLINES A MEMBERSHIP. GOV. HOFFMAN DECLINES A MEMIERSHIP.

The next letter created a sensation. It was from Gov. Hoffman, in which he said that he had learned from the newspapers that he was elected a member of the society. While he felt highly henoted by being elected to any position by any body of his fellow-citizens, still, considering his position, he thought it would be improper for him to become a member of any local organization. Therefore, which he thanked the society for the honor which they kindly conferred upon him, he would respectfully decline.

ferred upon him, he would respectfully decline

A BURST OF INDIGNATION.

There was a burst of indignation. Mr. Chanier rantal repeate excitement, upons, to his feel and made a violent speech, in which he called upon the Society to answer the letter of the Governor and to rebuke him for this affront (in emphatic measured tones)—"I say this letter is an insult to the Society, and we ought to rebuke the Governor for offering it." [Applause.] He was for a number of years while in office a member of the Society, and even Grand Sachem after he had been elected Governor of this Society, and was nominated Governor through the bifluence emanating from this society. [Applause.] The letter is disrespectful in styling this a local organization. Why there are more members living out of the city than in it. The letter is unifair and the remarks contained orders.

Mr. Nicholson, I that to a point of orders. A BURST OF INDIGNATION.

unitue.
Mr. Nicholson - I rise to a point of order.
The Chair - What's the point?
Mr. Nicholson - I don't think the gentlemant has a right to denounce the Governor like this.
Cries - 'Sit down.''
Mr. Chanier - I say the remarks in it are untrue. [Applause.]
Mr. Chanier denounced the Governor in bittal torms for

GOING BACK ON THE SOCIETY.

This speech brought the excitement to a still higher pitch. Judge Barber opposed the motion to answer the Governor's letter by rebuking him. He thought the letter was respectful, and that Gov. Hoffman had no intention to offer an affront to the society. He thought Mr. Chanler very hasty in demanding the Governor, as he did not see anything in the letter that ought to have called for such a speech.

Sheriff Brennan said he did not wish to see any dissension in the society just now when the Presidental campaign was so near at hand. He moved to by the matter on the table. Curried with a very slight majority.

Mr. Wilson Small moved that the Board of Sachems be appointed a committee to celebrate the Fourth of July in the usual manner, Carried. GOING BACK ON THE SOCIETY.

The ADJOURNMENT.
Then, while the members were forming a circle and crossing their arms—holding each other by the other hand—the Grand Sachem pronounced the adjournment.
Brothers, our chain of union being new formed, and its links continuing strong and bright, remember that

Here all the members came down with their feet, "Here's another knock down," said the men standing outside, and the meeting was ad-

Enthusiastic Liberal Republican Meeting is Buffalo, Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meet-ing here to-night to ratify the Cincinn timent. acapacity, K. G. Woodruff, a personal friend of Horace Greeley, presided, with a large number of vice-presidents, Eloquent speeches were made by William Dorshelme, late U. S. District Attorney for Western New York; the Hon, James M. Hum, phrey, late Democratic member of Congress from this district, and by Dr. Weishuberger in the German language.

The First Greeley and ?Brown Compaigs The First Greeley and Mirowa Campaigner Flag Unfurled.

Boston, May 13.—The first Greeley and Brown campaign flag was unfurled to the breeze this evening at the residence of Commodor Charachill. Speeches were made by Mr. Hamlin, delegate to the Cheinnati Convention (Republican, the Iron, B. Bradbury and Wm. H. Chiford (Democrats), enthusiastically endorsing the nominotions. Music, fireworks, cannon, &c., added to the enthusiastically.

A Nephew of Daniel Webster Burned to Death.

Boston, May 13.—A man calling himself D. W

capital punishment and imprisonment for the stand of cludes the Jesuits from Swissterritory. The popular vote was 200,140 ages and 220,000 there, but a furfice out of twenty-two cantons voted against the new constitution it fails of ratification, a majority of the captions being required. The Catholic cantons all voted against it.

LONDON, May B. - Clara Louise Kellouz made on saturday alghi, her first appearance since he return to lengthand at fire Majesty's Opera, Inny four a Linda de Chamonaix. The house was crowded, and the prima donna was repeatedly encored. The newspaper speak we lot her performance.